The Ministry of Labour and Employment is regularly monitoring the implementation of these schemes through periodical reports, visits, inspections and review meetings. The Central Monitoring Committee on Child Labour headed by Union Labour Secretary, with Labour Secretaries of all States implementing the child labour schemes as members, reviews in detail the implementation of these schemes by the State Governments and suggests corrective action wherever necessary.

For the 11th Plan, the Ministry has proposed expansion of the NCLP Scheme to 600 districts of the country. In addition, certain other additional features in the Scheme have also been proposed, *viz.* residential schools for migrant children in big cities, vocational training for adolescents in the age group of 14 to 17 years, greater State level monitoring and awareness generation.

Last year, Government took a major step towards the elimination of child labour by banning the employment of children as domestic servants and in dhabas, hotels, roadside eateries. A large number of children all over the country are working in these two occupations.

The Ministry is taking various measures to cover the families of child labour under the developmental schemes of other Ministries to help in their economic upliftment so that they are not compelled to send their children to work. A Core Group on Convergence has also been formed under the Chairpersonship of Union Labour Secretary involving other Ministries concerned *viz.* Human Resource Development, Women & Child Development, Rural Development, Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation, Social Justice & Empowerment, Health etc., so that these families can get the benefit of the Schemes of these ministries also. The ministry is also regulairly conducting awareness generation campaigns on the issue. Recently, beginning from 14th November, 2007, the Ministry has launched a fortnight long drive to step up enforcement of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act. The State Governments have been requested at the level of Chief Ministers to bake all necessary measures for ensuring legal compliance and creation of mass awareness against the evil of child labour. Funds have also been allocated to them specially for carrying out awareness generation campaign during the period.

Broadcasting service through I.P.T.

*92. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to undertake broadcasting service through Internet Protocol Television (I.P.T.) under unified system of telecom;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether besides TV channels, Internet TV channels are also proposed to be provided through I:P.T;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which it is proposed to control the broadcasting of pornographic contents through the I.P.T. platform?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYARANJAN DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Internet Protocol Television (IPTV) is a means of using Internet protocol to deliver video stream to IP devices from a server. IPTV services have been permitted to Access Service Licensees as per the service license issued to them by Department of Telecom. Accordingly telecom licensees such as Bharat SancharNigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been experimenting with IPTV services. Further Internet Service providers (ISP) having a networth of more than or equal to Rs. 100 crores are

also permitted to provide IPTV services after obtaining specific approval. Cable TV operators registered under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 can also provide IPTV services without requiring any further license or registration.

IPTV services have become possible due to advancements in technology and availability of faster bandwidth speeds. The services is capable of providing content from diverse sources which may include broadcast channels, internet based content or content hosted on servers apart from the above. The Government is in the process of formulation of policy guidelines as to how such content from diverse sources is going to be regulated especially when it is provided by the Access Service Licensees of Department of Telecom. A Joint Group of the Department of Telecom and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting was set up to examine the related issues and the Joint Group has submitted its recommendations to the Government which are under examination. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has also floated a consultation paper on provisioning of IPTV services and the issues relating thereto. The recommendations of TRAI are also awaited on the issue.

(e) Objectionable/obscene contents are prohibited under rules made under Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and license granted under Indian Telegraph Act. Further transmission of such contents can be prohibited under the said Act. Such content also attracts the provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000, as modified from time to time. As far as the cable operators are concerned such content is prohibited under the Programme Code and Advertisement Code prescribed under the Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the rules made thereunder.

Implementation of ARWSP

*93. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) introduced in 1972-73 assists States and Union Territories with 100 per cent grant-in-aid to implement drinking water supply to problem villages;

(b) if so, the amount of grant-in-aid provided to different States and Union Territories till March, 2007 and number of villages covered in each of them;

(c) the provision made for the purpose during 2007-08 and by when all problem villages are likely to be provided with drinking water; and

(d) the authorities made responsible to ensure that the grant-in-aid provided are utilized for the purpose and all such villages are no more starved of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) To accelerate the pace of coverage of problem villages, the Government of India introduced the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in the year 1972-73 to assist States and UTs with 100% grants-in-aid to implement drinking water suply schemes in such villages. This programme continued till 1973-74, but with the introduction of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) during the Fifth Five Year Plan (from 1974-75), ARWSP was withdrawn. The programme was, however, reintroduced in 1977-78 with fund sharing between the Central and State Governments, respectively on 50:50 basis, when the progress of supply of safe drinking water to identified problem villages under the MNP was not adequately focused. Presently, ARWSP (Normal) for coverage including sustainability and operation & maintenance, is funded on 50:50 basis, whereas Sub-Mission on water quality is on 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States, respectively. The funding for coverage in DDP areas, relief from natural calamities and support activities is on100% basis.

(b) and (c) Till March, 2007, an amount of Rs. 32,954.26 crore has been provided by the Government of India in the drinking water sector. The coverage status of habitations is dynamic